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CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
 CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
 INFORMATION 1953

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, animal husbandry,
 rural electrification, land
 improvement

DATE DIST. 21 Jul 1954

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers; monthly, irregular periodicals

NO. OF PAGES 17

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

DATE PUBLISHED 1 Sep-30 Dec 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO
 REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

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DATA ON USSR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION,
 AND LAND IMPROVEMENT, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1953

[This report presents information, from September-December 1953, from
 Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on animal husbandry in the USSR
 as a whole and in 16 union republics. It also includes informa-
 tion on rural electrification and land improvement.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

The heavy losses sustained by animal husbandry in kolkhozes and sovkhoses
 of the USSR during the war years were offset by a rapid increase in livestock
 numbers from July 1945 to July 1953. During that period, the number of head
 of livestock increased in the following amounts: cattle, 11.3 million; sheep
 and goats, 53.9 million; hogs, 25.1 million; and horses, 6.2 million. (1)

By early 1953, the number of cows in the USSR decreased 3.5 million head
 over the corresponding date in 1941; there were 4.5 million fewer cows than in
 1916, and a decrease of 8.9 million, as compared with 1928. (2)

Successes achieved from the impetus given animal husbandry as a whole in
 the USSR made it possible to increase greatly the volume of state procurements
 of animal products. Meat procurement in 1952, consisting of 3 million metric
 tons, was 1.5 times as great as in 1940; milk procurement reached 10 million
 metric tons, or almost 1.6 times as great as the prewar level; wool procurement
 (182,000 metric tons) was 1.5 times greater than in 1940.

Up to the time kolkhozes were consolidated into large units, 10-20 cows,
 4-6 sows, and a few score of sheep made up the livestock component of the
 average kolkhoz. Now many kolkhozes are stocked with 200-300 cows, 3,000-5,000
 sheep, 25-40 sows, and 2,000-4,000 head of poultry.

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Progress in animal husbandry is slow, however, and livestock productivity remains low. In 1952 the increase in cattle over 1940 was only 2.1 million head. By early 1953 cattle herds of the USSR contained an average of 43 cows per 100 head of cattle, while in 1941 the ratio was 51 cows; cattle herds in private kolkhoz households contained only 28 cows per 100 head of cattle, and the number of kolkhozes without any cows rose to 45 percent.

The tempo of building livestock shelters and of mechanizing labor-consuming operations remains low. But it would be unjust to disregard kolkhoz achievements during the past 3 years, which include the construction of animal shelters for 10.3 million cattle, 27.7 million sheep, 8.1 million hogs, 2.7 million horses, and 62.1 million head of poultry. The net increase represented by the foregoing figures is 36 percent for cattle shelters, 40 percent for sheepfolds, 53 percent for pigsties, 21 percent for stables, and 66 percent for poultry houses. Construction costs reached 6 million rubles. (3)

State procurement of meat in the USSR in 1952 consisted of 3 million metric tons and was 1.5 times as great as the 1940 volume. Milk procurement reached 10 million metric tons and was 1.6 times as great as in 1940. (4)

The number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of the USSR during the post-war period was 1.5 to 2 times as great as it was in 1940. But the number of cows making up the private sector of kolkhoz animal husbandry decreased 6.5 million head as compared with the prewar period. (2)

Agricultural construction required for 1954 includes the building of shelters for 4.2 million head of cattle and calves, 16.3 million sheep, 2.5 million hogs, 27 million head of poultry, and 30 million chicks. (5)

Electric power in the USSR in 1953 will be increased by the construction of 400 interkolkhoz GES and by 258 steam electric power stations operating on local fuel. (6)

More than 130 electric power stations are in operation in Gor'kovskaya Oblast, and construction is being completed on the Kirillovskaya GES, which will have a capacity of 440 kilowatts. (7)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

During the next 2.5 years, an additional 2,000 kilowatts of electric power will be provided by the state power system for agricultural operations in the republic. The added power will permit the complete electrification of 48 kolkhozes, 11 MTS, and 17 sovkhoses. (8)

Long-term credit for 1.35 million rubles was extended to kolkhozes of the republic for the electrification of kolkhoz operations; 12 kolkhoz and state rural GES and steam electric power stations will be set up. (9)

Estonian SSR

The failure to fulfill plans for the construction and repair of animal shelters and enclosures in the republic in 1952 caused subsequent difficulties that winter, but the lesson failed to instruct all concerned. By 1 September 1953 only 3.8 percent of the annual plan for building cowsheds was completed; 4.6 percent of the calf shelters, 18.8 percent of the pigsties, and 3.6 percent of the sheepfolds were completed. (10)

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Approximately 130 million rubles are being spent in 1953 for construction in kolkhozes of the republic, a sum considerably larger than the amount spent in 1952. Upon completion of the cattle yards and pigsties already under construction, there will be shelter for 50,000 livestock.(11)

Kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and individual kolkhoz households have fulfilled the state plan for egg procurement, and the plan for purchasing eggs is being successfully completed by consumer cooperatives.(12)

The plan for the mechanization of fodder processing in the republic is behind schedule. By 1 October the plan for setting up machines to grind coarse and concentrated fodder was fulfilled 87 percent, to wash fodder-root crops, 13.3 percent, and to steam-cook fodder, 35.7 percent.(13)

Latvian SSR

The following increases were made in animal husbandry in the republic during the past 2.5 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan: cattle, 28 percent; hogs, 40 percent; sheep and mature poultry, 100 percent. Kolkhozes are constantly producing more and receiving greater profits from animal husbandry.(14)

Mechanization of the water supply is constantly being extended in kolkhoz livestock farms of the republic. By 1 October MTS had fulfilled their annual plan, so that there are now 1,417 farms where the water supply is mechanized and 500 farms equipped with automatic watering and feeding devices.

In 1954 MTS of the republic will triple the volume of work required to mechanize livestock farms.(15)

Lithuanian SSR

From 1 January 1951 to 1 September 1953, the number of cattle in kolkhozes of the republic increased 2.3-fold; the number of hogs increased 2.6-fold, and sheep, 2.5-fold.

Income from kolkhoz animal husbandry in 1952 increased 52 percent over 1951. However, the milk yield in a number of sovkhoses and kolkhozes remains low. The development of animal husbandry in the Lithuanian SSR required the building of more and better livestock shelters, 2,550 of which were constructed during the last 3 years.(16)

Mechanized land-improvement stations of the republic fulfilled their annual irrigation plan 3 months early, at an expense of over 17 million rubles. In 1953 land-improvement specialists provided Lithuanian kolkhozes with more than 2,500 hectares of land irrigated by an enclosed drainage system.(17)

A 200-kilowatt rural GES was recently put into operation in Baranovichskaya Oblast. It services Dyatlovo, the rayon center, and 4 kolkhozes. In Smolenskaya Oblast, the Mikulichskaya GES services 12 kolkhozes in Shumyachskiy Rayon.(18)

Belorussian SSR

The milk yield per cow in kolkhozes of the republic averaged 829 kilograms in 1952, but no progress was made in 1953. As of 1 August the average milk yield per cow was only 454 kilograms, while in kolkhozes of Molodechnenskaya, Polotskaya, Mogilevskaya, and Vitebskaya oblasts it was 380-400 kilograms.

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The reproduction rate of collectivized livestock is extremely low in kolkhozes of the republic. By 1 September the following number of offspring was obtained per 100 cows: Vitebskaya Oblast, 49; Mogilevskaya Oblast, 51; Gomel'skaya Oblast, 52; and Polotskaya Oblast, 53. In short, 50 percent of the cows were barren.

In early 1953 kolkhozes of the Belorussian SSR had only 50 percent of the number of cows required for a sufficient milk supply. (19)

By 10 September kolkhozes of Brestskaya Oblast had fulfilled the wool procurement plan. The plan for the procurement and purchase of sheep was completed 102 percent. (20)

By 6 October kolkhozes and individual households of Pinskaya Oblast had fulfilled the wool procurement plan 100.3 percent. (21)

The Novoselkovskaya GES, which went into construction in 1952, was recently put into service. The GES, which has a capacity of 200 kilowatts, is situated at the junction of the Molchadka and Yatranka rivers, Baranovichskaya Oblast. (22)

Huge sums are being spent on construction in the republic, but progress is extremely slow, especially in building cattle sheds. The plan for constructing livestock shelters in kolkhozes of the republic was completed only 30 percent by 1 October. (23)

Ukrainian SSR

Sovkhozes of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast have made remarkable progress in animal husbandry. The number of cows almost doubled during the current Five-Year Plan, poultry flocks more than doubled, and the number of hogs increased 37 percent. Each sovkhov cow now produces 2,570 kilograms of milk annually, and meat production per 100 hectares of arable land includes 40 metric quintals of pork and veal. (24)

Every sovkhov in Nikolayevskaya Oblast either fulfilled or exceeded its 1953 plan for the development of animal husbandry. The hog plan was fulfilled by sovkhozes of the oblast 132.2 percent, and the plan for sheep, 106 percent. (25)

Kolkhozes of Khersonskaya Oblast made considerable progress in developing animal husbandry in 1953. The average milk yield per cow increased by more than 600 kilograms as compared with 1952. The wool clip increased 3.3-fold. (26)

The following increases in livestock were made in the Ukrainian SSR from 1944 to 1953: cattle, 4.7 million; sheep and goats, almost 5.6 million; and hogs, 7.2 million. More than 4,000 rural electric power stations were put into operation in the last few years. (27)

Kolkhozes of Drogobychskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan for obligatory wool deliveries 100.3 percent. The plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule and included 15 percent more wool than in 1952. (28)

Efforts to increase the size of livestock herds in 1952 by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Khersonskaya Oblast led to the following plan fulfillments in 1953: the plan for increasing the number of cattle, 102.1 percent; hogs, 125.9 percent; and sheep and goats, 115.3 percent. (29)

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As of 20 August the average yield per foraging cow in the oblast was 1,228 liters of milk, showing a gain of 418 liters per cow over the corresponding period in 1952.

The plan calling for the construction of livestock shelters is making extremely slow progress throughout the republic. Only 10 to 15 percent of the plans for building stables, cow sheds, and sheepfolds, and 23 to 24 percent of the plans for building poultry yards and pigsties have been completed.(30)

By 1 October kolkhozes, private kolkhoz, households, and sovkhoses of Nikolayevskaya Oblast had fulfilled their obligatory wool deliveries 103 percent.(31)

Postwar livestock herds in the republic show the following increases as compared with 1940: cattle, 197 percent, including cows, 224 percent; hogs, 220 percent; sheep, 312 percent. Kolkhozes of the republic in 1952 delivered to the state, as compared with 1940, 167 percent more meat, 286 percent more milk, and 223 percent more wool.(32)

Low livestock productivity, traced to inadequate care of farm animals, is especially evident in lower milk yields in Ternopol'skaya Oblast, where in kolkhozes for 8 months of 1953 the yield per cow was 573 liters of milk. In Chernigovskaya Oblast it was 580 liters, and in Sumskaya Oblast it was 640 liters, or 206 liters less than the milk yield per cow for 8 months of 1952.

Until recently, animal husbandry was neglected in Khersonskaya Oblast and milk quotas were not met. But in 1953 the yield per foraging cow for 8 months was 1,253 liters of milk, or 184 liters more per cow than in 1952.(33)

There are now 63,000 animal-husbandry farms in the Ukrainian SSR.(34)

By 20 September kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kirovogradskaya Oblast had fulfilled the wool-delivery plan for obligatory wool delivery 102.6 percent, thereby exceeding by 910.7 quintals the amount delivered by the same date in 1952.

Sovkhoses and kolkhozes of Odesskaya Oblast also fulfilled the wool-delivery plan 102.6 percent by 20 September, while those of Volynskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan 100.3 percent by 25 September. Wool deliveries ahead of schedule were also registered by sovkhoses and kolkhozes of L'vovskaya Oblast.(35)

By 10 September kolkhoz workers of Chernovitskaya Oblast had completed their annual plan for obligatory wool deliveries 104.3 percent.(36)

In addition to surpassing their annual plans, MTS of the republic sheared 3 times as many kolkhoz sheep as in 1952.(37)

More than half the kolkhozes and almost all the MTS and sovkhoses of Stalinskaya Oblast are now electrified, and more than 7,000 electric motors are used for agricultural purposes.

In 1953, 23 additional kolkhozes of the oblast will join the state hydro-electric power system, 5 substations will be erected, and 140 kilometers of high-voltage lines will be set up.(38)

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Rural electrification is making rapid progress in the republic. In 1953 more than 100 million rubles will be spent for building electric power stations and for the electrification of 178 kolkhozes and many MTS. Rural areas of the republic are already serviced by about 5,000 electric power stations.

Rural areas also receive over 130 million kilowatts of power annually from the state power supply, which provides service for more than 1,200 kolkhozes, sovkhoses, MTS, and repair shops in 8 suburban regions. (39)

The 1953 plan for building artesian wells in kolkhozes of the republic was fulfilled, and more than 700 animal-husbandry farms are being provided with water. Artesian wells are under construction in an additional 122 kolkhozes. (40)

Moldavian SSR

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic have attained a certain degree of success in developing animal husbandry during the last few years. During 2 years and 8 months of the Fifth Five-Year Plan there was an increase in all categories of livestock. In 1952 the milk yield was twice as great as it was in 1950, and meat, egg, and wool production were 3.5, 3.0, and 2 times as great, respectively, as in 1950. Kolkhoz profits from animal husbandry in 1952 were 4 times as great as in 1950.

The milk yield per foraging cow, however, averaged only 1,030 kilograms, instead of the 1,400 kilograms planned. (41)

Cattle kolkhozes of the republic increased their herds by 17,300 cows between early 1950 and the corresponding period in 1953, representing more than a three-fold increase in the number of cows. (3)

Scientists of the republic provide kolkhozes with very little help in developing animal husbandry. The Kishinevskaya Agricultural Institute is concentrating only on hog raising, with the result that only 1.8 percent of kolkhoz cattle herds are made up of purebred cattle. The kolkhoz livestock farms specializing in breeding purebred cattle produced a total of 50 bulls in 1952, an insignificant number in view of kolkhoz needs.

Much work remains to be done in increasing the number of hogs belonging to the Moldavian Black breed. On 1 January 1953 there were about 17,000 hogs of that breed in the republic. The live weight of sows averaged 210 to 220 kilograms, and that of boars, 300 kilograms. The sows produce litters of 10-11 pigs. Pedigreed pigs of the Moldavian Black breed mature early, attaining a weight of 80 kilograms in 6 months and 160 kilograms or more in a year. (42)

Georgian SSR

By 10 October the wool-procurement plan for the republic had been fulfilled 79 percent, and the meat and milk procurement plans were fulfilled 67.2 and 80.4 percent, respectively. The state purchase of animal products was still worse, with the meat-purchase plan fulfilled only 45 percent.

Such figures reflect decreased procurement in 1953, which for wool was 8,767 metric quintals less, and for meat 32,294 metric quintals less than in the corresponding period in 1952. (43)

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Only 122 kolkhozes in the republic fulfilled their milk quotas, and 65 percent of the kolkhozes obtained an annual yield of only 400 liters of milk per foraging cow.

In 1953, 10,000 cows were to be placed in stalls, but the measure is being carried out ineffectively. The plan for improving meadows and pastures in kolkhozes of the republic was fulfilled only 8.7 percent by 1 August. (44)

The development of rural electrification in the republic must proceed along two paths: on the one hand, the construction of rural hydroelectric power stations on small rivers; on the other, the affiliation of MFS, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes with "Gruzenargo."

The Power Institute of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR has worked out a system for the utilization of local water-power resources for the electrification of the republic's agriculture. The system calls for the construction of hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 200,000 kilowatts and the creation of a power base for agricultural purposes, excluding from its service those consumers who are supplied by "Gruzenargo."

As of 1 August only 31 percent of the kolkhozes in the republic were electrified, and the total capacity of available power for rural electrification did not exceed 28,000 kilowatts. (45)

The number of GES in Adzharskaya ASSR has steadily increased, bringing the present total to 30, with 36 completely electrified kolkhozes. (46)

Armenian SSR

Between 1949 and 1952, over 4,000 structures required by animal husbandry were constructed in the republic. Among them were 1,100 cow sheds, 1,100 sheep-folds, poultry houses, silos, and trenches. Quarters will be assured for 37 percent of all the cattle in the republic, 36 percent of the sheep, and 34 percent of the hogs and poultry.

Labor-consuming operations have been mechanized in 113 livestock shelters. (47)

Eighty percent of the kolkhozes in Armenian SSR are now electrified. (48)

Construction is in progress on numerous compartments and shops of the largest poultry plant to be erected in the republic. The plant site is in Echmiadzinskiy Rayon, adjacent to the rayon center. Six poultry yards, already completed, contain more than 13,000 Leghorn hens and chicks.

The annual output of the plant is expected to be 3.5 million eggs and over 100 metric tons of poultry meat. (49)

Azerbaijani SSR

The state plan for increasing the number of cows has been fulfilled or exceeded in all rayons of Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, but only 23 percent of the over-all number of cattle in the republic consists of cows. (50)

Kolkhozes and kolkhoz workers of the republic completed their 1953 plans for the delivery and state purchase of meat 100.4 percent by 20 November; 6,134 metric tons more meat were delivered than in 1952. (51)

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The milk yield in the republic is extremely low, with the annual average for the past 3 years set at only 309 kilograms per foraging cow. (52)

Kolkhozes of Nakhichevanskaya ASSR by 31 August had fulfilled the wool-procurement plan 102.9 percent. (53)

Low milk yields, low rates of increase in collectivized livestock, and low wool clips in the Azerbaydzhan SSR can be traced to inadequate provision of fodder, failure to construct enough livestock shelters, and insufficient mechanization of labor-consuming operations.

Only 373 kilograms of milk were produced on an average per cow in kolkhozes of the republic in 1952. (54)

The network of hydroelectric power stations in the republic is being expanded and the following GES have been completed: Sultan-Nukhinskaya GES, which has a capacity of 35 kilowatts, and is situated on the Kara-Su River, Kutkashenskiy Rayon; Rustam-Aliyevskaya GES, 120 kilowatts, on the Kalakend-Chay River, Kedabekskiy Rayon; Vel'vel' GES 230 kilowatts, on the Vel'vel'-Chay River, Kubinskiy Rayon; and Ivanovskaya GES, 250 kilowatts, in Ismailinskiy Rayon.

Several interkolkhoz GES will be put into operation before the end of 1953, including the following: Belokanskaya GES, 280 kilowatts; and Nyugedi GES, 775 kilowatts, on the Kara-Chay River. Construction will be completed early in 1954 on the Khanlykhskaya GES, scheduled to service 11 kolkhozes in Kubatliński and Zagelanskiy rayons. (55)

RSFSR

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moskovskaya Oblast made considerable progress in recent years in enlarging their livestock herds and increasing livestock productivity. Since 1945, the following gains have been made in kolkhozes of the oblast: a 49.7-percent increase in the number of cattle, including a two-fold increase in the number of cows; almost a four-fold increase in the number of hogs; a 26-percent increase in the number of sheep; and more than twice as many head of poultry. (26)

As of 1 September, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of Moskovskaya Oblast was 56 percent greater than the prewar figure, including cows, 51 percent. The number of hogs was tripled and the number of sheep was almost doubled.

Meat, milk, and wool deliveries in 1952 were 2, 1.2, and 2.9 times as great, respectively, as in 1940. Profits from animal husbandry grew from 132.7 million rubles in 1940 to 234.8 million rubles in 1952. (56)

Kolkhozes of Moskovskaya Oblast failed to meet their 1953 quotas in animal husbandry and showed a decrease in the total number of cattle, as compared with 1952. The size of livestock herds in the collectivized sector of animal husbandry must be enlarged and animal productivity must be stimulated so that during the next 2 to 3 years each 100 hectares of arable land, pasture, and meadow will support no less than 20 head of cattle, half of them cows. The present number of cows must be increased by 46 percent to bring about a herd composition of 54.4 cows per 100 head of cattle. The number of cows per 100 hectares of land must be made to provide kolkhozes with 272 metric quintals of milk, with an average yield per cow of 2,500 kilograms of milk.

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Hog fattening must also be intensified, and a norm of 110 eggs should be established for each laying hen.(57)

During the past 2 months, kolkhozes of Moskovskaya Oblast constructed animal shelters for 22,300 head of livestock and for 32,000 head of poultry.(58)

The millions of sheep grazing on the steppes of Stavropol'skiy Kray, where there are 26 sovkhoses specializing in sheep raising, provide more than 50 percent of the fine and semifine wool used by the light industry of the USSR. In 1953 the average wool clip in the kray was almost 6.5 kilograms per sheep.(59)

The number of sheep in the kray is now 1.5 times as great as it was 2 years ago. In 1952 and 1953 the plans for wool delivery were fulfilled ahead of schedule and kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray supplied almost half of all the fine and semifine wool used in the USSR.

Although kolkhozes of the kray obtained an average wool clip of 5.2 kilograms per sheep in 1952, all the opportunities for the development of sheep breeding were not utilized. The use of the chernozem regions for fodder is one of the most important of these opportunities, since such soil occupies several million hectares.(60)

Kolkhozes of Stavropol'skiy Kray in 1953 made considerable progress in increasing livestock herds, especially those of fine-wooled sheep, with leading kolkhozes containing 30,000 to 40,000 sheep. The number of head of cattle, hogs, and fowl is also increasing. However, failure to increase the amount of fodder available to livestock is having bad results. In 1952, 7.2 metric quintals of hay and 7.9 metric quintals of straw were allotted per head of cattle, with the result that cattle were insufficiently fed that winter, and animal husbandry suffered many losses.(61)

More than 1.5 million sheep and thousands of head of cattle in the kray will be driven to winter pastures during October and November.(62)

[The report of N. G. Ignatov, Secretary, Leningradskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU, to the plenum of the committee, in session 1-2 October 1953, contained the following information on the further development of livestock and animal products in the oblast:]

The condition of animal husbandry in a number of rayons of the oblast is in a deplorable state. Although the milk yield of leading kolkhozes in the oblast is 2,500 to 3,500 liters per foraging cow, the productivity of cows in the oblast as a whole remains low, and during the last 4 years decreased from 1,261 to 1,109 liters of milk per cow.

The production of meat, eggs, and wool is also lagging. In 1949, 53 eggs were obtained per laying hen and 1.34 kilograms of wool per sheep, but in recent years there has been a reduction in these figures. The large number of cattle of below-average fatness delivered to the state (70 percent) causes heavy losses both to the state and to kolkhozes.

The experiences of leading kolkhozes bears out the conviction that opportunities are abundant in the oblast for the development of animal husbandry, but year after year, kolkhozes and sovkhoses fail to fulfill their assigned quotas. In recent years, the number of head of cattle in the oblast decreased 50 percent.

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Failure to provide suitable shelter for livestock is adversely affecting the development of animal husbandry. Two thirds of the livestock in the oblast is sheltered in quarters which are either impractical or entirely worthless; of the 298 buildings planned, 57 were erected, or 17 percent of the plan.

Within the next 2 or 3 years, the production of milk, meat, wool, eggs, and leather must be doubled to provide residents of Leningrad with a significant increase in these items. To attain such a goal, the number of cows must be increased to 60,000-65,000 in kolkhozes of the oblast, and to 17,000-19,000 in sovkhozes. The foregoing increases will bring to 60 percent the proportion of cows in kolkhoz herds and to 65 percent those in sovkhoz herds.(63)

Chitinskaya Oblast is endowed with resources for the development of sheep raising and for a high rate of wool and meat production. The number of sheep in kolkhozes of the oblast is now 2.5 times as great as the prewar figure.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue to increase the amount of wool delivered to the state, and in 1953 delivered 2.7 times as much as in 1940. In the prewar period, kolkhozes of Chitinskaya Oblast produced only coarse wool, while in 1953 only 9 percent of all wool deliveries consisted of coarse wool.(64)

Kolkhozes of Sartovskaya Oblast have consistently neglected to fulfill their plans for the construction of animal shelters and poultry houses. Up to the fall of 1953, less than one tenth of the shelters planned for construction in 1953 were completed.

Construction of animal shelters in Krasnoyarskiy Kray is also proceeding at an intolerably slow pace. As of 3 September, 243 shelters were completed instead of the 2,377 planned. Kolkhozes of Kalininskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts are also lagging in the building of animal shelters.(65)

Rural electrification is making steady progress in Krasnodarskiy Kray. The two GES most recently put into operation are the 150-kilowatt Dondukovskaya GES and the 725-kilowatt Shansugskaya GES. From 1953 to 1955, kolkhozes of the kray will erect an additional 15 rural GES, the total power capacity of which will be about 8,000 kilowatts. About 100 kolkhozes will join the state power-supply system.(66)

The construction of the Shapsugskaya GES on the Shapsugskoye Reservoir in Krasnodarskiy Kray was completed by 9 September. The state-constructed GES has a capacity of 725 kilowatts.(67)

The recent construction of an interkolkhoz GES in Yermakovskiy Rayon, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, resulted in the complete electrification of that rayon and provided service to four additional kolkhozes.(68) Two interkolkhoz GES were put into operation and construction was begun on a third in Ryazanskaya Oblast in 1953. Their combined capacity is 680 kilowatts, and they will supply current to 15 kolkhozes, one sovkhoz, and the rayon center.

The total capacity of kolkhoz and interkolkhoz GES in the oblast exceeds 12,000 kilowatts and 240 kolkhozes are electrified. Construction was started in 1953 on the Ten'syupinskaya and Zatonskaya GES, which will have a combined capacity of 1,330 kilowatts. Construction of the 120-kilowatt Chernoslobodskaya GES is nearing completion.(69)

Extensive work is under way in electrifying MTS and kolkhozes of Molotovskaya Oblast. In the rural districts 17 electric power stations have already been constructed, and all the work has been completed preliminary to electrifying all MTS of the oblast. Two new GES were recently erected and current will be supplied to five additional kolkhozes by 7 November.(70)

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A 160-kilowatt GES was put into service on 30 September in Ichalkovskiy Rayon, Mordovskaya ASSR, providing three kolkhozes with electric power. Five additional large-scale GES are under construction in the republic, with their opening date scheduled for 7 November. (71)

November 7 is also scheduled to mark the completion of the 4,000-kilowatt Novo-Troitskaya GES, located at the base of Novinnomysskiy Canal, Stavropol'skiy Kray. It will service 9 MTS, 27 kolkhozes, 5 sovkhoses, and the local enterprises of Izobil'nenskiy, Novo-Aleksandrovskiy, Trunoskiy, and Shpakovskiy rayons. The GES will provide 15,000 homes of kolkhoz workers with electric lighting.

The 2,400-kilowatt Orlovskaya GES, under construction in Apollonskiy Rayon, is scheduled for completion in December. There are now more than 80 rural GES in Stavropol'skiy Kray and the extensive electrification of Cherkesskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast is in progress. The 11 GES already completed in the oblast provide the majority of kolkhozes with electric current. (72)

About 100 rural GES were constructed in recent years in the Kuban' region and an additional ten kolkhoz and interkolkhoz GES are scheduled for operation by the end of the Fifth Five-Year-Plan. (73)

The Krasnozarechenskaya State GES, put into operation in August, is the fourth GES to be constructed on the Kolosha River in Vladimirskaia Oblast. A series of hydroelectric power stations have been set up on the Nerl', Ushna, Peksha, and Sudoga rivers. In the postwar period 69 state electric power stations have been constructed in the oblast. (74)

Kazakh SSR

Plans for the development of animal husbandry in the Kazakh SSR have not been fulfilled in recent years. With the situation especially bad in regard to the number of cows in the republic. As of 1 September, only 24.2 percent of the cattle herds in kolkhozes of the republic consisted of cows. Milk production per cow has continued at a very low level, resulting in a low gross output of milk.

Animal husbandry must be expanded by kolkhozes, so that in the near future the proportion of cows will be no less than 60 percent in kolkhozes located in natural regions and no less than 40 percent in kolkhozes situated in semidesert, steppe, and mountainous regions. Milk productivity must be increased to obtain an average yield in 1954 of 1,200 liters per foraging cow.

In 1948, 80 calves were born to every 100 cows, while only 50 calves were born per 100 cows in 1950. A decrease in the birth rate of lambs and kids from 96 to 64 took place in the same period.

Progress made in Pavlodarskaya Oblast in 1953 included the following increases in livestock numbers: horses, 16.7 percent; cattle, 10.2 percent; sheep and goats, 34.3 percent; and hogs, 58.5 percent. (75)

Milk yields for the republic as a whole are unsatisfactory. In 1952 kolkhozes of Kazakh SSR obtained an average of only 629 kilograms of milk per foraging cow. For 10 months in 1953, the milk yield was 742 kilograms per foraging cow, instead of the 1,150 planned. High-calorie feed will be available to 400,000 kolkhoz cows and to 100,000 sovkhos cows during the 1953 winter. (76)

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State plans for the delivery of milk, meat, wool, and cotton are being fulfilled only 60 to 70 percent in the republic, and collectivized animal husbandry is lagging in sovkhozes and kolkhozes. In northern and eastern oblasts there are only 3.6 to 6.8 head of cattle per 100 hectares of land and approximately the same in the southern and western oblasts. Cattle herds contain only 24.3 cows per 100 head of cattle.

Cattle productivity is also decreasing. The average annual yield per foraging cow was 700 to 800 liters of milk in the prewar period, and the wool clip was 2.4 to 2.6 kilograms per sheep. In 1952 the milk yield was 76 liters less and the wool clip was 500 grams less than in 1940.(77)

During 8 months of 1953, the average yield per foraging cow in kolkhozes of Dzhambul'skaya Oblast was 658 liters of milk.

In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, the number of horses and cattle in 1953 had not reached the 1928 figure, and the number of sheep failed to attain the 1941 level. Although the oblast is considered the most productive area in the republic for animal husbandry, the distribution of livestock per 100 hectares of kolkhoz land is only 5 head of cattle (of which 1.2 are cows), 14 head of sheep and goats, 1.2 hogs, and 2 head of poultry. Animal products per 100 hectares are: meat, 2 metric quintals; milk, 7 metric quintals; wool, 0.17 metric quintals; and 119 eggs.

The percentage of cows in cattle herds has decreased from 31 percent in 1933 to 25.7 percent in 1941, and to 23 percent in 1953. The figure planned for 1954 is 40 percent.

Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast are already obtaining milk yields of 4,000 liters per foraging cow and have obtained a wool clip of 4 to 5 kilogram per sheep.(78)

In 1953 the number of sheep in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast increased 32 percent. Fine- and semifine-wooled sheep made up 70 percent of the collectivized herds of sheep in kolkhozes and 84 percent of those in sovkhozes of the oblast. Sheep raising at present accounts for 25 percent of all profits earned by kolkhozes of the oblast. The average wool clip in 1953 was 600 grams greater than in 1952.(79)

The plan for the procurement of animal hides in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast is not progressing at a satisfactory rate. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other suppliers of hides are scheduled to procure hundreds of thousands of various hides in 1953.(80)

An unusually early winter has caused severe hardship in many kolkhozes and rayons of the republic. Not a single oblast has fulfilled its plan for the procurement of coarse and succulent fodders. In Akmolinskaya Oblast only 60 percent of the cattle in 90 kolkhozes received adequate fodder.

Only 21.2 percent of the hay required for winter feeding has been procured in Aktyubinskaya Oblast, 23.3 percent in Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, and 34.4 percent in Akmolinskaya Oblast.(81)

Since the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 19 GES have been constructed in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. Kolkhozes of the oblast were recently provided with long-term state loans of one million rubles to be spent on GES.(82)

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The completion of 29 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz GES in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast has provided the oblast with more than 1,000 kilowatts of additional power for agricultural purposes.(83)

The 20 GES in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast provide service for 20 kolkhozes, and 10 kolkhozes obtain electric current from the state power system.(84)

Uzbek SSR

In spite of some successes, there are still many serious shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry in the Uzbek SSR. Only 7 kolkhozes out of 24 in Samarkandskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan for increasing the number of head of livestock. Progress is very poor in kolkhozes of Andizhanskaya, Ferganskaya, Namanganskaya, and other oblasts of the republic. In Ferganskaya Oblast, for example, 156 kolkhozes in the first half of 1953 failed to fulfill the plan for increasing the size of livestock herds. Many opportunities for the development of collectivized livestock which were available to kolkhozes of Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast were not put to use.

The transfer of cattle to stalls serves an extremely useful purpose, but only 25 percent of the plan for such a transfer of cows has been made in Samarkandskaya Oblast. Throughout the republic this progressive measure is very poorly applied.(85)

The number of sheep in kolkhozes of the republic increased 48 percent since 1949. In many kolkhozes, however, increases in the number of sheep have been slow, largely as a result of inadequate feeding practices.(86)

Breeders of Karakul sheep completed ahead of schedule their annual plan for shipping purebred sheep and rams to kolkhozes of the Ukrainian SSR, RSFSR, Moldavian SSR, Kazakh SSR, and other republics. Since 1 January, twice as many purebreds have been shipped out of the republic as in 1952.(87)

Kolkhozes of the republic are being electrified at a rapid rate, with 337 rural GES now serving 380 kolkhozes. In addition to this, 41 kolkhozes obtain electric current from the state power supply. In 1953 expenditures on rural electrification will be double the amount spent in 1952.(88)

At present, no more than 60 percent of the republic's natural pastures are utilized, although full and proper use of them would permit raising almost twice as many sheep. The irrigation of several million hectares of new pastures in the near future will provide an additional 2 million metric tons of fodder.(86)

Turkmen SSR

The 1953 animal-husbandry plan was fulfilled in the republic, but only 68.4 percent of the required amount of fodder had been procured by 1 December. The plan for building cattle shelters was less than 24 percent completed and only 4.2 percent of the plan for building sheepfolds was fulfilled.

Cattle herds of the republic are also lagging in the percentage of cows in the herds, averaging only 27 cows per 100 head of cattle.(89)

Krasnovodskaya and Ashkhabadskaya oblasts were the first in Turkmen SSR to complete their wool deliveries to the state, having fulfilled their annual plans by 15 September.

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Sheep breeders of both oblasts delivered thousands of metric quintals of wool in excess of the plan during the latter half of September.

Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya oblasts also reported early plan fulfillments of their obligatory wool deliveries. Not a single rayon in Tashauzskaya Oblast, however, had fulfilled its plan by 6 October, while some rayons delivered only half of the wool required of them. (90)

Animal husbandry in Maryyskaya Oblast has made progress in 1953. By 1 August, the annual plan for the development of animal husbandry had been fulfilled as follows: cattle, 108.7 percent; small cattle [sheep and goats?], 114.1 percent; horses, 112.9 percent; and camels, 103 percent. (91)

Tadzhik SSR

The electrification of kolkhoz villages is in full swing throughout the republic. Expenditures for that purpose have doubled the amount spent in 1952. (92)

Kirgiz SSR

Between 1 October 1952 and 1 October 1953, kolkhozes of the republic obtained yields of only 746 liters of milk per foraging cow, which is equivalent to 12 metric quintals per 100 hectares of arable land, hay meadows, and pastures.

Milk production in Kirgiz SSR requires greater yields and an increase in the number of cows in kolkhoz herds. In 1940 cows made up 24.6 percent of all cattle herds, while now the figure has decreased to 22.3 percent, and only an average of 68 calves are born per dairy farm in the republic. The 1954 plan calls for increasing the number of cows in kolkhozes of the Kirgiz SSR by 23.8 percent. (93)

Livestock productivity in the republic has made no significant gains. The average yield per foraging cow for 7 months of 1953 was only 460 liters of milk. In Dzhahalal-Abadskaya Oblast, the average milk yield was 249 liters. Kolkhozes of Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast, under conditions favorable to animal husbandry, failed to exploit those advantages and fell short of the number of livestock planned for 1953. Only one fourth of their collectivized cattle herds consisted of cows. (94)

Livestock farms of the republic made noteworthy gains in fulfilling animal-husbandry plans in 1952 and 1953. By 1 September 1953, kolkhozes fulfilled their state plan for sheep raising 100.6 percent, and for horses, 112.3 percent. Sovkhozes fulfilled the state plan for horses 132.9 percent, for hogs, 109.3 percent, and for fowl, 123.5 percent.

For 8 months in 1953, the number of offspring for each 100 females exceeded births during the corresponding period of 1952 by the following number of head: calves, 15; lambs, 20; kids, 22; and pigs, 161. (95)

Preparation for the winter feeding of livestock is being carried out poorly in many kolkhozes of the republic. The plan for providing coarse fodder was fulfilled only 62.4 percent, and the ensilage plan was fulfilled 78.7 percent. Animal shelters and enclosures are being constructed at an extremely slow rate.

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Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast is especially backward in its preparations for the winter season: 32.4 percent of the coarse fodder plan and 80.2 percent of the ensilage plan have been completed; five stables of the 72 planned and five of the 28 cowsheds are ready for use. Kolkhozes of Talasskaya Oblast have stored only 50.9 percent of the amount of coarse fodder planned. (96)

Fodder procurement in 1953 declined 13 percent over 1952, and only 178 out of the 712 kolkhozes of the republic are provided with complete supplies of fodder, while 118 kolkhozes have less than 50 percent of the required amount. (97)

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